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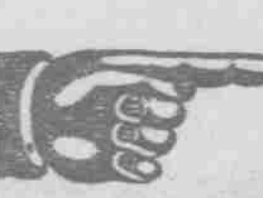
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### POLITICAL BOLT ELECTS LINCOLN

(Continued from Previous Page.)

The delegates voting, but never even a simple majority of the full convention strength, much less the necessary two-thirds. Fifty-seven ballots were taken, the Douglas vote falling between 148 and 152. The southerners supported R. M. C. Hunter of Virginia, James Guthrie of Kentucky, and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee—that same Johnson who was four years later to be the Republican nominee for vice-president and to become president on Lincoln's death. On every ballot general B. F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

On May 2, after 10 days of fruitless endeavor, the convention adopted a resolution to adjourn to meet in Baltimore on June 18. Many delegates at the time remarked that this was the anniversary of Waterloo.

In the meantime the southern delegates who had withdrawn from the convention met in another hall in Charleston and organized as a national convention. They adopted as a platform the majority report that had been made by the committee on resolutions of the national convention. After four days of speech-making they adjourned to meet in Richmond on June 11. When they did assemble on that day they at once adjourned until June 21.

The regular convention reassembled in Baltimore on June 18. The chairman, Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, at the very beginning threw the convention into confusion by declaring that the adoption of the platform as made at Charleston, was subject to reconsideration, and that nearly every delegate in filling the vacancies from the southern states. In some cases the original delegates applied for readmission and from nearly every state there were contesting delegations.

**Second Ball Occurs.**  
These contests, however, as at Charleston, decided in favor of the Douglas delegates. When all the Douglas delegations had been seated the anti-Douglas men saw that Douglas would be nominated, and that they had no chance to prevent it. Thereupon they led a second bolt, the Virginia delegation, which had not joined in the original secession, starting the movement. It was followed by most of the southern states and by a few northern delegates, including Mr. Cushing, the president of the convention.

Governor Tod, of Ohio, was elected to succeed to the presidency, and the convention then proceeded to vote on the nomination for president. On the first ballot Stephen A. Douglas received 12 1-2 votes, James Guthrie of Kentucky 10, and John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky 6. But even on this vote Douglas did not receive the two-thirds necessary for two-thirds of the full convention strength. Another ballot was taken and Douglas received 14 1-2 votes. Thereupon the strict necessary for two-thirds of the full convention strength was suspended, and by resolution Mr. Douglas was declared to be the nominee. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was named for vice president, but he declined, and the honor was given to Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia. Then the convention adopted an additional resolution to be added to the platform, declaring that it was in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform that all questions affecting the territorial governments under the federal constitution should be finally determined by the supreme court, and that such determinations should be respected by all good citizens. This was equivalent to taking the Douglas view of "popular sovereignty."

**Bolters Name Breckinridge.**  
The bolters who had left the Baltimore convention after the Douglas

contestants had been seated, organized another convention in Baltimore, and Caleb Cushing, who had been the regular permanent chairman, presided over it. Twenty-one of the 30 states were represented. The convention did its work quickly. It adopted as a platform the majority report of the Charleston committee on resolutions, and unanimously nominated John C. Breckinridge for president and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for vice president.

In the meantime the Charleston seceders who had met at Richmond on June 21, were adjourning from day to day and making speeches. Finally the Richmond convention on June 23 adopted the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, and then adjourned. It was this complicated split that brought about the election of Lincoln. Lincoln received 1,586,352 popular votes and 180 electoral votes. Douglas received 1,275,000 popular votes but only 12 electoral votes; Breckinridge only 447,553 popular votes but 72 electoral votes. Lincoln and Everett, the Constitutional Union candidates, received 590,000 popular votes and 23 electoral votes.

The other national convention of 1860 was the first and last meeting of the Constitutional Union party. It met in Baltimore on May 2, and was the result of a vain attempt to bring the old time Whigs back together. It nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for president and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for vice president. It was the last stand of the ultra-conservatives who deplored any agitation whatever of the slavery question.

### TABLETS ERECTED TO HONOR A HERO

(Continued from Previous Page.)

road south of the Mohawk river leading to Fort Stanwix. The chairman, Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, at the very beginning threw the convention into confusion by declaring that the adoption of the platform as made at Charleston, was subject to reconsideration, and that nearly every delegate in filling the vacancies from the southern states. In some cases the original delegates applied for readmission and from nearly every state there were contesting delegations.

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### CHICAGO MAN MEETS DEATH IN HONDURAS

Washington, D. C., June 8.—Attorney Frederick Pierpont Shaw, representative of the Chicago Title & Trust company, who was acting under order of the federal court for the northern district of Illinois in the case of the Central American Commercial company, was assassinated June 5 at Black River, Triana, Honduras. The American legation at Tegucigalpa, in reporting the matter to the state department, states that the assassin, who is not named, has been captured.

### TEXAS WOMEN ARE OPPOSING COLQUITT

(Continued from preceding page.)

different things are to be taken into consideration. In the first place, it is known that he will receive the solid support of the prohibition Democracy which, according to the vote cast on the proposed statewide prohibition amendment to the constitution last year, is only 6,000 less than the total vote in Texas. The next important factor that promises to contribute largely to Judge Ramsey's support is that many thousands of antiprohibitionists in the state believe that it is to the interest of the antiprohibition cause to defeat Colquitt for reelection. Those who view the situation in this light say it is better for liquor regulations to be enacted and enforced such as are proposed by Judge Ramsey than to retain Colquitt in the office of governor, as his pronounced and uncompromising opposition to such measures would cause the drys in the legislature to again submit to the people the proposition of adopting a statewide prohibition amendment to the constitution. It is the fear of two allied objections that is behind the support which many wets are giving Ramsey in his candidacy for governor.

**Women Against Governor.**  
One of the features of the campaign that is attracting the most interest is the fight which is being made against Colquitt by the daughters of the Republic. These women are scattered all over the state and that they wield a big political influence can not be questioned. They are exercising their utmost strength to elect Judge Ramsey governor.

One also said it can be counted on that Ramsey will receive practically the full vote that was cast for R. V. Davidson, R. M. Finkdexter and George Johnson in their race against Colquitt two years ago. It is also a noteworthy fact that 90 percent of the members of the bar of Texas are supporting Ramsey. Strange as the statement may seem, it is claimed that this is the situation in San Antonio and all over south Texas where the wets rely for their chief support. The labor vote, both organized and unorganized, will, it is said, go solid for Ramsey.

**Party Should Free Itself.**  
Back of the revolution that is now in progress in Texas Democratic politics, is the feeling on the part of the men who are opposing Volterra and Colquitt that it is time the party should be freed from the liquor interests which are alleged to have controlled the party for several years. It is claimed that through the power of the liquor interests a dominating political machine was built up which has hindered the progress of the rights and wishes of the mass of voters.

**It Is Simply Evolution.**  
The change of sentiment on the part of the Democrats in this state which brought about the defeat of the party organization in the recent state convention has been going on for several years. It was sufficiently strong two years ago to place in the legislature an element which exercised new ideas in the matter of legislation. It also may be said to have been one of the causes that brought about the determination on the part of J. W. Bailey to retire from the senate. The latter found himself out of harmony with the rest and comfort to box, tired, swollen, aching feet. Try it 6-days. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

### GIGANTIC HOAX FOOLS SCIENTISTS

(Continued from preceding page.)

advice, and kept their plans well to themselves. Where Foley Came In. It was at this juncture that Michael Foley came into the story. He was down on his luck, as usual. Life had not been a continuous round of pleasure for him. He had been disappointed in love four times. He had met with many physical accidents, his body bearing numerous bruises. He had but recently broken both arms and a leg. He was working at the time as foreman on a gypsum quarry, but he was on the lookout for anything better that might turn up.

It was not hard to interest the discontented Foley in the scheme. He was the very man that was needed. There was still one drawback—the quarrying must be done at night or Sundays, and the quarries did not like to work then. Extra rounds of beer solved this difficulty, and the men set to work "fracturing out" as large a block as possible of the gypsum. Foley himself, a short time before had been carried the story along quite a way.

### NEW GROUNDS FOR THE COUNTRY CLUB

(Continued from preceding page.)

design with stables, shingle roof, is being covered and will be completed before the end of the summer. It will cost \$10,000 when completed. A move had been started among the members of the Country club to buy a tract of land in the El Paso valley which would be held for the future use of the club as its grounds. The plan is for 100 members of the Country club to buy an acre each in one tract in the El Paso valley. This tract will be held intact by the club until such a time that the present club building and grounds can be abandoned as a suburban residence. A club home in the valley will then be constructed, according to the proposed plan. Because of the fact that the golf course is limited by its four: Blba reservation and the added attraction of a home in the valley, the members say, will make such a location for the club an ideal one.

**Plans Put on Rose Gown.**  
San Jacinto plans to be putting on its rose gown with green trimmings for the summer social events. Park commissioner Robert Harris has the downtown plaza looking like a June bride this spring. A fine set of clover has been obtained by the park commissioner, after the entire tract was spaded over last winter to eliminate the clover grass. In addition to the clover triangles the commissioner has had a private hedge set out as borders for each of the intersecting walks, and has planted the rockery in the alligator pool with trailing memorial roses. Tree ropes have also been set out in the circle just inside of the pool enclosure and more roses planted on the rockery which was built over the base of the old bandstand. In each of the beds on the north side of the park, roses are blooming and other varieties of flowers will be planted in the different beds of the park this summer.

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prehistoric man was yielding a revenue equal to 7 per cent interest on a \$1,000,000 investment. As high as \$12,000 was offered for a one-eighth interest in the statue.

The testimony of the scientists was unanimous. Ralph Waldo Emerson pronounced it beyond his depth. Cyrus Cobb declared that the man who called the Cardiff giant a humbug called himself a fool. Henry A. Ward, of Rochester university, expressed the opinion that the giant, "although not dating back to the stone age, is deserving of the attention of archaeologists."

**The Fake Exposed.**  
Finally one voice was lifted in protest, the voice of Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale. He argued that, although gypsum is soluble in 400 parts of water, yet the surface of the giant was smooth and little dissolved, though surrounded by wet earth, thus proving that the burial must have been recent.

Next, someone called attention to the giant's head. It was perfectly bald, the sculptors not being finished artists enough to chisel hair in the stone.

Finally, the confederates began to fall out. One had not received what he believed to be his share; one out in Fort Dodge had "squandered" on the whole scheme; the people who had watched the suspicious strangers about the gypsum beds and seen the huge block start eastward put two and two together and told their deductions.

Perhaps, after all, the Cardiff giant was a huge swindle. But it was a money maker still, for a time. Unable to buy the original, Harum had a German sculptor make a copy, and he exhibited in a New York museum as the original, denouncing the Cardiff statue as a base imitation.

**The Hoax Unmasked.**  
There were three men who prehistoric man petrified: one or the other, or both, must be swindlers.

The Cardiff giant went down gradually, the confederates, of whom there were many, continued to tell their tales. The Chicago sculptors confessed to having chiseled the figure. Then the Cardiff giant was indeed unmasked. It soon disappeared from public gaze.

But Hull had been vindicated in his theory as to the credibility of mankind. He had enriched himself, having purchased the statue for a sum variously reported as ranging from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The purchasers were Alfred Spencer, Amos Gillet, J. M. Hull and Westcott, a dentist and ex-mayor of the same city; Simon Rouse, a Mr. Spencer, Amos Gillet, J. M. Hull and B. T. Finch, all of Syracuse. A showman was placed in charge of the statue, and advertisements, invitations were sent asking Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Hall, New York state geologists, and Samuel H. Woolworth, secretary of the board of regents of the university, to come and scientifically examine the fossil man.

**Science Says "Perfect."**  
The Cardiff giant immediately became the sensation of the day. Scientific men came from all over the world to inspect it. Without exception, at first, they pronounced it genuine. A wonderful race of men had been discovered.